

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 27th February, 1894.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Nyaya Sudha* (Harda), of the 20th February, states
that in all the civilized countries in
Europe and America a very light tax

Circulation,
400 copies.

Court-fees.

is levied on justice just to meet the cost, but the tax in this country is simply ruinous. In Bengal the stamp revenue exceeds the cost of the maintenance of law courts by 83 lakhs of rupees! Similarly, there is a large surplus under this head in every other province. Ostensibly the tax on justice is intended to realize the cost of law courts from those who avail themselves of their services and to check the spread of litigation, but practically the Government of India regards that tax as a source of revenue. Experience has clearly shown that court-fees are in no way calculated to check litigation. The number of suits has steadily increased from year to year in spite of the levy of increased court-fees, just as the use of intoxicating drugs and liquors has spread in spite of the excise duties. Government has deemed it expedient to pass an Act with a view to saving the agricultural

classes from the extortions of village Shylocks, but those classes are still as badly off as ever. The fact of the matter is that their condition will not improve unless Government sees its way to reducing the heavy tax on justice. We are not disposed to think that those right-thinking men who at present refrain from litigation would be induced to indulge in that luxury if it were made cheaper. At present even a day labourer, whose wages do not exceed 2 annas a day, cannot file a civil suit or institute a criminal prosecution at a court without paying 8 annas into the Government treasury. Many rich persons have been ruined by the exorbitant expenses of litigation. The public has always strongly condemned the high rates of court-fees in vain. Sir Richard Garth of the Calcutta High Court has lately penned a very able minute in condemnation of the Government policy in this matter. A Court-Fees Bill has been under the consideration of the Supreme Government for the last three years. It is to be hoped that the Government will avail itself of the opportunity to reduce the court-fees.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Hindustan* (Lucknow), of the 22nd February, states that the local self-government scheme is at present greatly engaging the attention of the community at Lucknow. The Rafah-i-Am Association held three meetings in one week to consider the subject. The editor would make the following proposals:—The whole town should be divided into twelve wards. It would be most convenient to make the division according to police-stations. As there are six police-stations in the town, the area under the jurisdiction of each station should as a rule be divided into two wards. Each ward should as a rule return two members, and the total number of members should not exceed 24. As all classes of the community at Lucknow live on friendly terms, no class should be allowed to send its special representatives to the municipal board. If any class considers it necessary to have its special representative, it should bring the matter

to the notice of the Local Government, which should endeavour to meet its wishes as far as possible in selecting Government members. It was proposed at the meeting of the Rafáh-i-Ám Association held on the 19th February, that those persons who live in houses, the renting value of which is not less than Rs. 5 a month, should be eligible for the office of voter. But it would be better first to settle the number of voters and then to fix a qualification which may secure the required number. But voters should be also intelligent persons. As regards qualifications for the office of member, barristers-at-law, pleaders of the first and second grades, graduates, editors whose papers have a comparatively large circulation, as well as those gentlemen and traders whose income is not below Rs. 100 a month and who are fairly educated, should be eligible for the office. Those persons who are qualified and desire to be members should send in their names to the secretary or president of the municipal board. As regards the method of election, the voters of a ward should be invited to a place in that ward, and each voter should be given a piece of paper and a pencil and asked to write the name of that candidate, whom he wishes to be elected, on that paper. Those candidates who secure highest votes in that way should be elected. (The same paper, of the 24th February, states that at the Chhatar Manzil meeting held on the 22nd idem, the Deputy Commissioner explained the objects of the meeting and promised his aid and co-operation in the carrying out of the scheme. The provisions of section 9, Act XV. of 1883, were then read out and proposals were made and discussed to give effect to those provisions, but no definite conclusions being arrived at, a select committee was appointed to prepare draft rules for the carrying out of the measure.)

A correspondent of the *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 23rd February, states that Government schools and indigenous schools have hitherto been working at cross purposes to a large extent,

Circulation,
425 copies.

and urges that the two classes of institutions should be brought to co-operate with each other. Secular education should be introduced into indigenous schools which at present generally give only religious instruction, and arrangements should be made, as far as possible, for religious instruction being also imparted at Government schools.

Circulation,
1,800 copies.

The *Akhbār-i-Am* (Lahore), of the 20th February, states that any one who would collect the Viceroy's speeches delivered in the Deccan. speeches delivered by the Viceroy during his late visit to the Deccan and print them together would render a real service to the country. The speeches would be a very useful study to the people. They clearly show Lord Ripon's love of justice and truth and his sympathy with the people. His Lordship dislikes flattery and is always ready to explain his measures to the public. The editor quotes extracts from His Excellency's reply to the address of the natives of Cuddapah.

Circulation,
900 copies.

The *Victoria Paper* (Siálkot), of the 23rd February, is glad to say that Mr. Christie, C.I.E., District Superintendent of Police, Siálkot, as a rule accepts no presents from officials or non-officials, and if at any time he considers it necessary to accept any presents, he sells them and pays the money realized into the Government treasury, however trifling they may be. A man insisted on his receiving eight or ten oranges. He took them, but sent them to the police-station for sale and deposited the money realized into the Government treasury. Other European officers would do well to follow his example.

The same paper, of the 22nd February, states that the Treasury officers, Panjáb. Panjáb Government is not well advised in giving judicial work to treasury officers. Besides treasury business they have also to do registry, revenue, municipal, and other miscellaneous work in many places. If they do this work carefully, they can hardly find time to hear civil and criminal cases. Even if they work

from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M., they cannot take up all the cases on the day fixed for their hearing. Cases are often postponed by them from day to day. Hence it will be perceived that the arrangement not only prevents treasury officers from doing justice to their proper duties, but also exposes suitors to great inconvenience. Treasury officers should be relieved of judicial work, especially at those places where there are comparatively large garrisons of troops, and where treasury work is heavy in consequence. We are at a loss to understand why Extra Assistant Commissioners are placed in charge of treasuries. Treasury officers should form a separate class by themselves and should not be allowed the same high rates of pay as Extra Assistant Commissioners.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbar* (Etawah), of the 24th February,

Circulation,
150 copies.

Increase of pay of European soldiers. states that rumour has it that Government intends to increase the pay of European soldiers by 25 per cent. Why should not the same indulgence, asks the editor, be shown to native soldiers? Have not the latter fought the battles of Government, at home and abroad, shoulder to shoulder with the former? Are not European soldiers already allowed a much higher pay than natives?

The *Mikr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 22nd February, urges

Circulation,
140 copies.

Need for a separate University for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

the establishment of a separate University in the United Provinces, in order that they may not be left behind other provinces in the race for

education.

A correspondent of the same paper states that District

Honorary magistrates.

Officers are often influenced only by considerations of birth and wealth in making nominations for the office of honorary magistrate, but obviously it is unwise to bestow criminal powers on persons who are quite illiterate and unacquainted with the law.

No one should be appointed to the office until he has passed a prescribed examination. Moreover, such appointments should be always made with the consent of the people. (The *Rashtq-i-Hind*, Lahore, of the 23rd February, also complains that honorary magistrates are generally illiterate and incapable of properly dispensing justice, and urges that no one should be appointed an honorary magistrate unless he has passed a fixed educational test.)

Circulation,
140 copies.

The *Khair Khwáh-i-Álam* (Delhi), of the 24th February, complains that now-a-days high prices always rule the grain market and

Dearth of grain.

ascribes this permanent dearth to the following causes:—(1) Cultivators are required to pay for the use of canal water, which is also injurious to the fertility of the soil. (2) Revenue instalments are realized from land-holders and cultivators with severity, no remissions being granted even in times of failure of crops. (3) This rigid revenue policy has thrown the agricultural classes on the tender mercies of unconscientious mahájans. The former have become mere servants of the latter to all intents and purposes. Government has lately ordered advances to be largely made to cultivators from the Government treasury for agricultural purposes, but this arrangement alone is not likely to have any appreciable effect on their condition. (4) A large quantity of grain is exported to Europe. (5) Cultivation is carried on in this country with the aid of cattle, but they are not properly fed, no pasture-grounds being reserved for them. Particularly in times of drought large numbers of cattle perish from want of fodder. (6) Cultivators are not well acquainted with the scientific principles of agriculture. If the land policy which was in vogue under Mughal rule were revived and the Government demand made more elastic, the condition of the agricultural classes would surely improve, as was once clearly pointed out by Mr. H. G. Keene. Government should take a portion of the actual produce in kind as its share.

A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Sikan-
dara, complains that the lower Irriga-
tion officials attached to the Gan-
ges Canal, such as chaprásis, amíns,
ziladárs, &c., extort money from cultivators in various ways.
A cultivator pays one rupee to the chaprásí every time that
he takes water from the canal to irrigate his crops, other-
wise the latter brings false charges against the former and
gets him fined. The higher Irrigation authorities should
see to this.

The *Núr-i-Badaun*, of the 21st February, complains of
the oppression of the people by the
police and publishes a petition which
a native of Aonla has lately presented to the District Magis-
trate of Bareilly against Ohhatar Bihári Lál, the sub-inspector
of police at Aonla. The petitioner states that a theft was com-
mitted at that place. The sub-inspector, suspecting Mián
Khán, petitioner's son, to be implicated in the theft, severely
beat Mián Khán and threw cold water on his body at night.
The petitioner asked the sub-inspector to send Mián Khán
to the Magistrate for trial, if he considered him to be guilty,
but not to torture him in that way. The sub-inspector
became angry, ordered the petitioner to be beaten, detained
him at the police-station for eight days and did not release
him until he had paid him a bribe of Rs. 5. The petitioner
complains that Ohhatar Behári Lál has also extorted money
from other persons in the same way. The editor says that
he anxiously awaits the decision of the Magistrate in the
case.

Circulation,
250 copies.

A correspondent of the *Asiáb-i-Hind* (Jullundur), of the
23rd February, is glad to say that
Government intends to bestow the
title of Rájá on Munshi Nawal Kishor,
the proprietor of the *Oudh Akhbár*, but argues that Munshi
Harsukh Ráe, the proprietor of the *Kah-i-Núr*, is also entitled

Circulation,
120 copies.

Bestowal of the title of
Rájá on Munshi Nawal
Kishor, the proprietor of
the *Oudh Akhbár*.

to the same honour, the *Koh-i-Nur* being the father of the native press in Upper India.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Astáb-i-Panjáb* (Láhere), of the 23th February, states that the Bombay Government has abolished the Government Book Depôt at Bombay and given contract to a native firm for the supply of books to schools. This is as it should be. The Panjáb Government, too, has decided to close the Lahore Book Depôt, and it is to be hoped that the same arrangement that has been made in the Western Presidency for the future supply of books will be followed in the Panjáb. But this is not enough. Jail presses and other jail industries should be also abolished in the interest of private enterprize. True, such institutions recommend themselves on the ground that they teach industries to prisoners, but the maintenance of such institutions is calculated to ruin private industries. Moreover, it should be observed that the prison is intended to be a house of correction and not a school.

The same paper states that private presses publish vernacular translations of the Panjáb Civil List on their own account, but the translations are not generally ready till a month after the appearance of the original. It would be a good thing if arrangements could be made for both the English and Urdú versions being simultaneously printed at the Government Press.

Circulation,
310 copies.

The *Delhi Punch* (Lahore), of the 20th February, complains that the munsif at Láhere does not properly treat pleaders and suitors and advises him to mend his ways.

Incivility shown by the munsif at Láhere to pleaders and suitors.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Mittra Vilás* (Láhere), of the 25th February, states that a list of persons who have been selected to be voters at Láhere in connection with the new local self-government scheme has

Publication of list of voters, Láhere.

been put up at the city police-station in order that if any one wishes to object to the selection of any voter, he may do so, or if the name of any person who is qualified to be a voter has been omitted from the list, he may bring the omission to the notice of proper authorities. But the list has been pasted on the wall at such a height that no one can properly read it from the ground. Either some strong wooden ladders should be placed at the police-station for the use of those who desire to read the list, or the names of the voters should be entered in a register and copies of the register placed at several public places in the town.

The *Vritta Dhára* (Dhár), of the 18th February, states

Circulation,
120 copies.

Capital punishment.

that capital punishment is seldom inflicted on offenders by the courts of law in France, Belgium, and Germany. In Germany, during the last twenty-five years only one man, who attempted the life of the emperor, was sentenced to death in 1878. That punishment does not exist even among Russians, who have only lately begun to be considered as a civilized people. Under these circumstances, it is a matter of profound regret and surprise that hanging should be practised in such a large degree as a mode of punishment among Englishmen, who stand in the foremost ranks of civilized nations. The British Government has always taken the lead in advancing the cause of humanity. When it has put a stop to slave-trade, the *suttee* and other cruel customs which prevailed in this country, we do not understand why it has maintained the barbarous mode of punishment in question.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 27th February,

Circulation,
610 copies.

Sir Alfred Lyall's orders for the regulation of the Hindú Gochárai fair held at Agra.

publishes a brief account of Sir Alfred Lyall's late tour in the western districts of the North-Western Provinces.

With reference to the orders passed by His Honor for the regulation of the Hindú Gochárai fair held at Agra every year, the editor remarks that these orders

must have been received with a feeling of general satisfaction there. His Honor's just decision in this case will be always remembered as one of the chief events of His Honor's administration. Every right-thinking and unprejudiced person will approve of the decision, which is sure to restore friendly relations between the Hindús and Musalmáns of Agra. The continuance of the dispute would be most injurious to both classes. The editor states, on the authority of his correspondent, that Munshi Rájá Rám, tahsildár, is generally believed at Agra to be the root of all the evil, and remarks that his transfer from that place would greatly tend to allay popular feeling.

Circulation,
325 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 3rd January, states that the Hindús and Musalmáns at Agra hitherto always lived on the best of terms with each other, expresses deep regret at the ill feeling that has sprung between the two classes during the last two years, reminds them that they are subject to a strong and just Government which has granted equal rights and privileges to them, and advises them to resume their friendly relations, letting by-gones be by-gones.

The same paper is glad to state that the Female Medical School at Bombay bids fair to be successful, and adverting to the female class at the Medical School at Agra, urges that the female students should be instructed in a separate house.

Circulation,
450 copies.

A correspondent of the *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Láhore), of the 26th February, writing from Amritsar, complains that there is a European Magistrate at that place who is in the habit of abusing those who have occasion to deal with him. Lately he addressed a respectable pleader in improper language, and the latter paid him in his own coin. The Deputy Commissioner should warn him against abusing any one in future.

A correspondent of the *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 20th February, says that the complaint of graduates in the united provinces as to their exclusion from the public service is reasonable and just. To say nothing of university men, the number of English-knowing men is very small in the Subordinate Executive Service. Posts of trust and responsibility, for which natives are eligible, need not be entirely reserved for graduates, but graduates of good family should be always preferred to those who cannot boast of high education for such appointments. By men of good family we do not mean the sons of the nobility and gentry, but those belonging to what are considered as respectable classes of the community from the native point of view. Having appointed three or four graduates as munsifs, having disqualified non-graduates as a rule from competing for the High Court Pleadership examination, and having made the Middle Class Examination certificate as a *sine qua non* for the public service, does the Local Government think that it has done its duty in the way of encouraging high education? The evil is aggravated by the circumstance that the orders of the Local Government on the subject are more honoured in the breach than in the observance by subordinate officers. Lately a Deputy Commissioner in Oudh recommended a young English-educated man for a vacant tahsildarship, but the Commissioner objected to the proposed appointment on the score of the youth and inexperience of the candidate and recommended an old Government servant in his place. The Local Government of course sanctioned the Commissioner's proposal, in utter disregard of its own standing orders, printed in the Oudh Digest, to the effect that English-knowing candidates will be always preferred to Urdu-knowing ones for such offices. We do not see why educated youths should be considered unfit for tahsildarships simply because of their age, particularly when civilians only 24 or 25 years old are made Assistant Commissioners. Now that the subject of recruit-

Circulation,
600 copies.

ment of the Subordinate Executive Service is under the consideration of the Local Government, the writer hopes the opportunity will be taken to assign a large share of the yearly vacancies to graduates. The exigencies of the public service also render this arrangement necessary, because Urdú-knowing men cannot be placed in charge of Government treasuries.

Th same paper, of the 24th February, states that some time ago Sir Charles Aitchison framed new rules for filling up vacancies among Extra Assistant Commissionerships, with a view to giving graduates a fair share of those appointments. His Honor has recently been pleased to make another concession to graduates. They have been declared as entitled to seats at the Lieutenant-Governor's darbárs. It is to be hoped that the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government will follow the noble example set by the Panjáb Government and adopt similar measures for the encouragement of high education.

Admission of graduates to the Lieutenant-Governor's darbár in the Panjáb.

Calcutta University.

The same paper states that the Calcutta University has hitherto been conducted on the same principles on which it was established thirty years ago. It has no doubt done a great deal, but it should have done more. For some years past the public has strictly watched its proceedings and has not found its administration to be quite satisfactory. Its late examinations were conducted in a most unsatisfactory way. The Entrance Examination was first fixed to be held in November last, but the date was subsequently changed and the examination came off in December last. The names of successful candidates were published in February. No such great delay ever took place before in the publication of the results. But the worst part of the story still remains to be told. The first list of successful candidates published by the University contained 1,768 names. When the headmasters of

some schools complained that they could not understand how some of their best pupils had been plucked, a revised list was published by the University, twelve new names being added to the list. This state of things reflects great discredit on the management of the University by the Senate, which does not carry on its proceedings above-board. The fact of the matter is that the Calcutta University has got more work than it can properly perform. The cause of education in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh suffers from their connection with that institution. They should now have a separate University of their own, like the Panjáb. It is to be regretted that Sir Alfred Lyall, who is himself a distinguished scholar, takes little interest in educational matters.

The *Delhi Punch* (Lahore), of the 20th February, com-

Circulation,
310 copies.

Visits paid by Europeans
to Faridkot, Panjáb.

plains that since the Mahárájá of Faridkot has made a metalled road in his State some Europeans have paid a visit to that State almost every week, under the pretext of shooting or amusement, to partake of the hospitality of the Mahárájá. Such frequent visits put the State to unnecessary expense and are objectionable.

POST-OFFICE.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah) of the 24th February,

Circulation,
150 copies.

Half-anna and quarter-
anna post-cards.

states that the income of the post-office in Japan amounted to no less than 17 lakhs of rupees during the last year. This large income was simply due to the low rates of postage prevailing there. In that island one can send four post-cards for one pice. If the Government of India be not prepared to reduce the postage at once to such an extent, it should reduce the price of the reply post-card to one pice, and that of the ordinary card to half a pice.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF ENCRYPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Asbab-i-Hind</i>	Jullundur.	Urdu	Weekly	Barkat Ali	1884. Feb. 23rd	Feb. 25th	150 copies.
2	<i>Asbab-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Divan Bata Singh.	" 18th, 20th, 22nd & 25th.	" 21st, 23rd, 25th & 27th respectively	500 "
3	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Khawaja Yusuf Ali.	" 21st	" 24th	200 "
4	<i>Aina-i-Sikandar</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Baksh	" 9th & 17th	" 21st	80 "
5	<i>Ain-i-Akhbar</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Dilwar Ali	" 23rd	" 27th	134 "
6	<i>Akhbar-i-Azam</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Munqarrab Husain Khan.	" 19th	" 22nd	100 "
7	<i>Akhbar-i-Azam</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Makund Ram	" 20th & 23rd	" 22nd & 25th respectively.	1,000 "
8	<i>Akmal-i-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Fakhr-i-Min	" 19th	" 24th	305 copies (including 33 copies taken by Govt.)
9	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Hindi-Urdu.	Bi-weekly	Gulab Bhai	" 19th & 23rd.	" 21st, & 25th, respectively.	305 copies (including 33 copies taken by Govt.)
10	<i>Amroha Akhbar</i>	Amroha	Hindi	Weekly	Sade Nand	" 18th	" 21st	98 copies.
11	<i>Ain-i-Hind</i>	Agra	Urdu	Bi-monthly.	Mirza Akbar Husain	" 15th	" 21st	115 "
12	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow.	Ditto	Weekly	Chaudan Lal	" 16th & 23rd.	" 21st & 27th respectively.	141 "
13	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjab	" 23rd	" 26th	425 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
14	<i>Azra Mithra</i>	Amritsar.	Ditto	Ditto	Kashi Ram	" 20th	" 23rd	...

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
37	Kashf Patricha	Banāres	Hindī-Urdū,	Weekly	Lakshmi Shankar, M.A.	1884.	1884.	600 copies (including 501 copies taken by Govt.)
38	Kashf Patricha	Banāres	Urdū	Tri-monthly,	Amjad Husain	"	25th	50 copies.
39	Kashf-i-Hind	Lucknow,	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Rev. J. H. Messmore.	"	22nd	416 "
40	Kashf-i-Hind	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Mir Hasan	24th	26th	140 "
41	Kashf-i-Hind	Gujrat	Ditto	Ditto	Brif Lal	20th	25th	600 "
42	Kashf-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly,	Harnukh Rai	19th, 21st & 23rd.	21st, 23rd & 25th respectively.	450 copies (including 100 copies taken by Govt.)
43	Lam-i-Nar	Jamrupur	Ditto	Weekly	Hafiz Abdullah	17th	22nd	73 copies.
44	Lam-i-Nar	Muzaffar	Ditto	Ditto	Iqbal-i-din	18th & 20th	26th	165 "
45	Lam-i-Nar	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ganesh Lal	24th	"	"
46	Lam-i-Nar	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Balraj Das	"	27th	800 "
47	Lam-i-Nar	Jodhpur	Hindī-Urdū,	Weekly	Gobardhan Das	18th	22nd	100 "
48	Lam-i-Nar	Lucknow,	Urdū	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	19th & 26th	21st & 27th respectively.	200 "
49	Lam-i-Nar	Calcutta	Ditto	Ditto	Durgá Prasad	25rd	26th	40 "

50	Mansur-i-Bidat	Meerut	Ditto	Monthly	Muqarrab Khan.	Husain For Feb.	323 copies (in- cluding 50 copies taken by Govt.)
51	Mahr-i-Mihras	Bijnor	Ditto	Weekly	Muhibu-llah	Feb. 22nd	...	25th	140 copies.
52	Mahr-i-Vilas	Lahore	Hindi	Ditto	Mukund Ram	25th	...	27th	250 "
53	Mahr-i-Ain	Agra	Urdu	Tri-monthly	Ahmad Khan	20th	...	23rd	100 "
54	Mahr-i-Takris	Lucknow	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Bihari Lal	15th	...	21st	150 "
55	Mahr-i-Ain	Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	Amjad Ali	11th & 18th	...	23rd & 27th respectively.	175 "
56	Mahr-i-Akbar	Bidwah	Ditto	Ditto	Rahma-llah Khan	24th	...	20th	150 "
57	Mahr-i-Hind	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Pandit Avtar Krishn	16th	...	24th	150 "
58	Mahr-i-Agra	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Jamaat Das	23rd	...	25th	325 "
59	Mahr-i-Hind	Fatehpur	Ditto	Ditto	Kanj Bihari Lal	10th	...	21st	92 "
60	Mahr-i-Hind	Lachhman	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. C. B. Newton	21st	...	23rd	750 "
61	Mahr-i-Hind	Allahabad	Ditto	Ditto	Amjad Husain	"	...	24th	250 "
62	Mahr-i-Hind	Allahabad	Ditto	Ditto	Roshan Lal	"	...	22nd	120 copies (in- cluding 43 copies taken by Govt.)
63	Mahr-i-Hind	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub	23rd	...	23rd	349 copies.
64	Mahr-i-Hind	Harda	Marathi-Eng- lish.	Ditto	Bandeo Bhaskar	20th	...	21st	400 "
65	Mahr-i-Hind	Lucknow	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Vanshi	21st, 22nd, 23rd, 25th, 26th & 27th	...	21st, 22nd, 23rd, 25th, 26th & 27th respectively.	510 copies (in- cluding 90 copies taken by Govt.)
66	Mahr-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	19th & 26th	...	21st & 27th respectively.	450 copies.
67	Mahr-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Arif	20th & 23rd	...	25th & 27th respectively.	250 "
68	Mahr-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Firoz-uddin	22nd	...	27th	150 "
69	Mahr-i-Hind	Patna	Ditto	Ditto	Din Muhammad	18th	...	21st	300 "

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
70	<i>Prady Samachar</i>	Allahabad,	Hindi	Weekly	Dewaki Nandan	Feb. 25th	1884.	700 copies.
71	<i>Prince of Wales' Gazette.</i>	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	Ganesh Lal	" 20th	"	"
72	<i>Public Opinion</i>	Benares	Ditto	Ditto	Pandit Vishnu Datt,	" 25th	"	"
73	<i>Quicquid Akbar</i>	Jullundur,	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh	" 23rd	"	108
74	<i>Rafiq-i-'Am</i>	Siwalkot	Ditto	Ditto	Divan Chand	" 16th	"	600
75	<i>Rafiq-i-Hind</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Muharram Ali	" 23rd	"	"
76	<i>Rafiq-i-Akbar</i>	Benares	Ditto	Ditto	Ghulam Husain	" 20th	"	450
77	<i>Rahbar-i-Hind</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Nadir Ali Shah	" 22nd & 26th	" respectively.	700
78	<i>Reformer</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Pandit Hargopal	" 20th	"	184
79	<i>Rehmat Akbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Mahs Narain	" 24th	"	120
80	<i>Sahib Kapurthala</i>	Kapurthala	Ditto	Weekly	Divan Mathura Das	" 23rd	"	320
81	<i>Satya-i-Akbar</i>	Bhawalpur.	Ditto	Ditto	Dwarka Nath	" 21st	"	200
82	<i>Sejvan Kirti Sudha</i>	Udaipur	Hindi	Ditto	Banshi Dhar	" 18th	"	120
83	<i>Shabnam-i-Hind</i>	Meerut	Urdu	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Hasan	" 20th	"	175
84	<i>Sikandar-i-Hind</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	Banwari Lal	" 19th	"	90
85	<i>Shukri-i-Hind</i>	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Ibrahim.	" 22nd	"	125
86	<i>Taluk</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Rabat Ali Khan	" 27th	"	150
87	<i>Tamara</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Puran Chand	" 26th	"	"
88	<i>Tamara-i-Hind</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Karim Husain	"	"	"

89	Victoria Paper	... Sikot ...	Ditto	... Daily	... Gyán Chand	...	18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, & 24th.	" 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th & 26th respectively.	300	"
90	Vitti Dhar	...	Maráthi	... Weekly	... Harí Bháskar	...	11th & 18th	" 24th	120	"
91	Waqiya-i-Alam	... Dhár ...	Urdú	... Ditto	... Sirájul-dín Ahmad,	...	19th	" 23rd	300	"
92	Zamānah	... Kgrá ...	Ditto	... Monthly	... Khwájá Yúsuf Ali,	...	For Muharram	" 21st

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